What is Claimed:

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	1.	A method for treatment or remediation of soil or groundwat	eı
c	ontaminated with u	nwanted pollutants comprising the steps of:	

- a) preparing generally spherical zero valent iron particles having a diameter no larger than about ten millimeters and a porosity greater than 0.1; and
- b) placing said particles in said soil or a path of groundwater flow;
 whereby said particles effect reduction of said pollutants.
 - 2. A method according to claim 1

including the step of introducing said zero valent iron particles into an underground aquifer via a test well positioned between a source of pollution and a well used to draw a potable water from said aquifer.

3. A method according to claim 1

including the step of using said zero valent iron particles to form a permeable portion of a barrier placed in an aquifer downstream of pollutant plume in said aquifer.

- 4. A method according to claim 1 including
- 2 the step of preparing said zero valent iron particles by: -
- a) preparing a generally spherical substrate of a material that can be
 converted to volatile matter or a gas at elevated temperature;
 - b) coating said substrate with metallic iron to form a substantially continuous layer at least 0.25 nm thick;
 - c) exposing said coated substrate to one of a chemical reagent or a temperature high enough to remove said substrate to form a hollow iron particle; and
 - d) reducing iron oxides in said particle to metallic iron.
 - 5. A method according to claim 4
- including forming said zero valent iron particles with an outside diameter less than 10 nm.
 - 6. A method for preparing porous iron particles having a size up to10 millimeters comprises the steps of:

4	converted to volatile matter or a gas at elevated temperature;		
5 6	b) coating said substrate with metallic iron to form a substantially continuous layer at least 0.25 nm thick;		
7 8	c) exposing said coated substrate to one of a chemical reagent or a temperature high enough to remove said substrate to form a hollow iron particle; and		
9	d) reducing iron oxides in said particle to metallic iron.		
1	7. A method according to claim 6		
2	including the step of forming said substrate with a diameter no larger than about 10 millimeters.		
ı	8. A method according to claim 6		
2 3 4 5	including the step of fabricating said substrate from an organic polymer selected from polymers readily fabricated into generally spherical particles less than 10 millimeters in diameter that will accept deposition of an iron coating at least 0.25 nm thick and are readily removable from the iron by thermal or chemical treatment.		
1	9. A method according to claim 6 including selecting a temperature for step (c) no lower than 500°C.		
l 2 3	10. A method according to claim 8 including the step of selecting said organic polymer readily converted to volatile or gaseous matter at temperatures of 500°C or above.		
ı	11. A method according to claim 6		
2	including the step of charging said substrate into a solution of one of		
3	ferric or ferrous iron.		
1	12. A method for treatment or remediation of groundwater contaminated with unwanted pollutants comprising the steps of:		
3	a) preparing generally spherical zero valent iron particles having a diameter no larger than about ten millimeters and a porosity greater than 0.1;		
5 6	b) charging said particles into a receptacle having an inlet and an outlet defining a pathway through said particles,		
7	c) introducing said pollutant groundwater into said inlet; and		
8	d) recovery cleaned water from said outlet.		

l	13. A method according to claim 12 including the step of preparing		
2	said zero valent iron particles by:		
3	 a) preparing a generally spherical substrate of a material that can be 		
4	converted to volatile matter or a gas at elevated temperature;		
5	b) coating said substrate with metallic iron to form a substantially		
6	continuous layer at least 0.25 nm thick;		
7	c) exposing said coated substrate tone of a chemical reagent or a		
8	temperature high enough to remove said substrate to form a hollow iron particle; and		
9	d) reducing iron oxides in said particle to metallic iron.		
ı	14. A method according to claim 12 including forming said zero valent		
2	iron particles with an outside diameter less than 10 nm.		
1	15. A generally spherical hollow zero valent iron particle being no		
2	larger than about ten millimeters in diameter and having a porosity greater than 0.1.		
ı	16. A zero valent iron particle according to claim 15 wherein a second		
2	metal selected from the group consisting of Pd, Pt, Ag, Co, or mixtures thereof is added		
3	to the surface of said particle in amount so that said second metal is less than about		
4	10% of the total weight of said particle.		
ı	17. A zero valent iron particle fabricated by:		
2	a) preparing a generally spherical substrate of a material that can be		
3	converted to volatile matter or a gas at elevated temperature;		
4	b) coating said substrate with metallic iron to form a substantially		
5	continuous layer at least 0.25 nm thick;		
6	c) exposing said coated substrate to one of a chemical reagent or a		
7	temperature high enough to remove said substrate to form a hollow iron particle; and		
8	d) reducing iron oxide in said particle to metallic iron.		